

The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## VANZETTI APPEALS TO WORKERS

### Workers Party Issues Call for Fall Elections

The Workers (Communist) Party has officially entered the political campaigns for state and congressional elections by proposing a practical program of action for labor. With the widespread discontent and aversion aroused over the flagrant subservience of the Coolidge government to the slightest whims of Wall Street, with the workers being betrayed by their so-called "friends" of the defunct LaFollette movement and with the agricultural crisis impoverishing countless thousands of farmers, the time is opportune for effective class action on the part of labor.

The following is the statement of the Central Executive Committee:

#### United Front Election Campaign

TO BE ORGANIZED BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

THE Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has just issued instructions to all units of the Party urging the immediate campaign to place the labor ticket on the ballot in 1926 for the congressional and state elections. In connection with this campaign the Workers (Communist) Party will carry on simultaneously a campaign to increase its membership.

The whole membership of the Party is to be mobilized immediately for this campaign. Efforts will be made to place labor tickets in the field thru farmer labor parties or labor parties where such are in existence in state or congressional districts.

In those states and congressional districts where there are no parties in existence, a campaign will be initiated to build up a conference of delegates from trade unions, labor political organizations and other workers' organizations for the purpose of nominating a united labor ticket in these states and congressional districts.

Where the Party fails either to place candidates in the field thru a labor party or farmer-labor party or thru a united front conference, it will nominate.

(Continued on page 4)

### With All Our Strength for Sacco and Vanzetti

By JAMES P. CANNON,  
Secretary International Labor Defense.

THE fatal hour draws near for our beloved Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti. The frame-up witnesses and perjurers have finished their testimony. The lawyers have finished their arguments. The august courts have rendered their verdict. After six years of suspense and torture the ghastly conspiracy is scheduled to culminate very soon by a cruel death in the electric chair.

Sacco and Vanzetti remain undaunted after their long ordeal. They look into the face of death without fear. How heroic and inspiring they are and what an example they set before the labor movement! After the supreme court rendered its decision refusing them a new trial, Comrade Vanzetti wrote to the International Labor Defense: "I am and will remain to the death for the emancipation of the working class."

The two Italian rebel workers know the issues involved in their case better than all the clever lawyers. They know it is for the crime of solidarity that their lives are to be sacrificed. Comrade Vanzetti says in the same letter: "It is a long time that I wanted to write to you to tell you that I appreciate your solidarity. I am one of the old guard who appreciate and approve the solidarity

and have been solidarity with all." Our brave comrade in his own manner of expression puts the idea clear and straight.

Our brothers in prison have no illusions. They know the bloodthirsty master class of Massachusetts intends to do them finally to death. Vanzetti says in his letter: "They are preparing the fire on which to burn us alive."

Not only do they understand the reason for their long suffering and sacrifice with the death chair at the end of it. They know also where the power lies that can save them. In the hour of their desperate need they turn to the labor movement with their appeal. "Only the revolutionary workers, the people, can give us life and freedom," writes Comrade Vanzetti.

Let us make these words of our imprisoned comrade ring around the world. Let us make them a clarion call to the workers everywhere to raise their voices in such a mighty protest that the monstrous conspiracy will be defeated and our comrades brought back to "life and freedom."

Time is pressing!  
Precious lives are in danger!  
Swell the protest!  
Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!

### Vanzetti, Facing Death, Reiterates Loyalty to Labor

Bartolomeo Vanzetti, whose case and that of his co-worker Nicola Sacco, had just been decided adversely on appeal to the Massachusetts state supreme court, and is therefore, slated for immediate execution, has appealed to the workers of America and the rest of the world, thru International Labor Defense, to come to their aid.

"They are preparing the fire on which to burn us alive," Vanzetti says in his letter to International Labor Defense. "Only the workers, the people, can give us life and freedom."

Remains True to Faith.

In his appeal, Vanzetti reiterates his revolutionary faith and says: "I am and will remain to the death for the emancipation of the workers, for the elimination of every oppression, exploitation and injustice!"

International Labor Defense is arranging mass meeting and demonstrations in a number of cities and an appeal has been issued to the labor organizations throughout the world to again assert their solidarity with the two victims of the Massachusetts frame-up.

"The only thing that can save Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti now is the protest of the workers," said James P. Cannon, the secretary of International Labor Defense. "The workers must realize that it is not merely the two Italian revolutionaries who stand in jeopardy in Massachusetts. The real blow is aimed at the organized labor movement of which they are the devoted exponents. We reaffirm our complete solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti after the decision of the supreme court. Time is pressing. Quick and energetic action now is necessary."

The letter of Vanzetti to the International Labor Defense reads as follows:

"Dear Friends of the International Labor Defense:

"On April 30, 1926, I received twenty dollars from the Defense Committee. They are yours. And previous to that date I had received other \$20 from you, thru the Defense Committee. I have also regularly received your bulletin since its first issue. It is a long time that I wanted to write to you to tell you that I appreciate your solidarity. I am one of the old guard who appreciate and approve the solidarity and have been solidarity with all.

"If I delayed so much it is because I was embarrassed to write to you on account of our different views on very delicate and important matter, which I would, or rather, which I shall not hide to you. But the last stabbing of the Massachusetts State Supreme Court does not give me time enough nor breath enough to discuss things. They are preparing the fire on which to burn us alive. Only the revolutionary workers, the people, can give us life and freedom. I said the above because I felt morally duty bound. So that it only remains to me to repeat that I appreciate your solidarity to me and to the other political prisoners, and that I am and will remain to the death, for the emancipation of the workers, for the elimination of every oppression, exploitation and injustice.

"Fraternally yours,  
"BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI."

The national office of the International Labor Defense has sent instructions to all local organizations to concentrate all energy and activity on the Sacco and Vanzetti case. J. P. Cannon, secretary of I. L. D., said today: "Everything depends upon speed and united action. There is not an hour to lose. The most effective action now is big mass meetings, petitions and telegrams to the governor at Springfield, Massachusetts. All forces must be united. The workers must not allow the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti to be sacrificed."

Bartolomeo Vanzetti



Sketched in Massachusetts State Prison  
May 1, 1924, by Lydia Gibson.

### PEPPER MEETS HEAVY DEFEAT IN PENN. FIGHT

#### Mellon-Coolidge Gang Is Routed

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19. — After the smoke of Pennsylvania's most bitterly fought primary campaign had died down and the alleged votes were counted "Boss" Bill Vare of this city had a lead of more than 100,000 over his nearest opponent, Senator George Wharton Pepper, the Mellon-Coolidge candidate for United States senator.

Pinchot, the reformer governor of the state, running on a dry platform and having the endorsement of the state Federation of Labor, ran a very poor third, polling less than half the vote cast for his wet opponent, Vare, who also had the support of many of the leaders of labor in the state.

Millions Spent.

It is estimated that millions of dollars were spent in the campaign for the various contestants. The vast resources of the Mellon octopus were thrown behind Pepper, while in Philadelphia the seamy railway companies backed Vare, with Pinchot's supporters kicking in with heavy contributions to his campaign.

It is openly charged that Vare's machine stuffed ballot boxes and otherwise stole votes to roll up his big majority in Philadelphia and it is possible that his agents were active in other parts of the state.

Vare Strong in Pittsburgh.

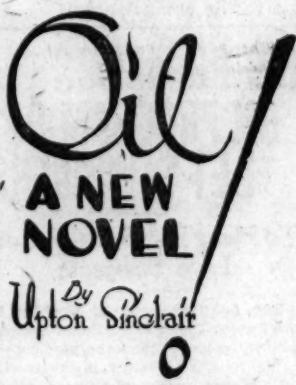
The proportions of Vare's victory and the conditions under which it was won, places him very close to the undisputed leadership of Pennsylvania republicanism. He very nearly took the Mellons' own balliwick from them, losing Pittsburgh by less than 20,000 votes on the face of incomplete returns. Vare can now take his place alongside such political leaders as Governor Al. Smith, in New York.

(Continued on page 6)

#### ON PAGE 5

The biggest news of the year  
for our readers.

#### STRIKE



### MILL STRIKER WILL SPEAK IN RACINE TONIGHT

#### Mass Meeting Will Be Held in Union Hall

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
RACINE, Wis., May 19. — The need for relief of the Passaic strikers grows greater and greater. The strikers have now been out over four months fighting to get an increase in wages and a shortening of their hours. The strike of these workers followed an attempt on the part of the Passaic mill-owners to slash their low wages 10%.

Tonight Nancy Sandowski, one of the most active pickets in the strike, and Fred G. Biedenapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid, will speak on the Passaic strike at the Union Hall, Wisconsin St., at 8 o'clock. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid.

### BRITISH PRESS ASSAILS CHANG'S TERRORIST RULE

#### Regrets Evacuation of Peking by Kuominchun

(International Press-Correspondence)  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 27. — (By Mail) — Even the English newspapers in Peking are compelled to admit that the population of Peking and surrounding territory is subjected to all possible violence and plundering by the forces of Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei-Fu and it regrets the evacuation of Peking by the Kuominchun.

Over 14,000 tollers from the outskirts of the town terrorized by the Mukden plunderers assembled before the gates of the town.

Shao Chang-Shi, editor of the Peking "Tachien Bao," an organ of the liberal professors and intellectuals, was executed without a hearing or trial. The high command of the Mukden army declares that the executed man was accused of Bolshevik propaganda, and such an accusation could not be punished in any other way.

This act of terrorism has caused the greatest indignation amongst the students, intellectuals and workers in the capital. A shortage of food is making itself felt in Peking. The bourgeois press fears hunger riots and calls upon the high command of the Mukden army to take extraordinary measures to supply the population.

NEW YORK, May 19. — The great united labor demonstration being prepared under the auspices of the furriers' general strike committee for Madison Square Garden next Saturday to begin a nation-wide campaign for the 40-hour week is attracting the support of many unions and other labor organizations in the city.

This will be the first labor demonstration to be held in the new Madison Square Garden and the interest being shown in labor circles guarantees a great crowd to participate in the demand for a universal reduction of hours.

#### He Fights the Miners



LORD GAINFORD.

One of the richest coal owners in England, who as a member of parliament, found it very much to his interest to insist upon drastic measures for the suppression of the general strike and who now is one of the leaders in the attack upon the living standard of the miners—which if accomplished—will result in bigger royalties for himself and his brother capitalists.

### FURRIERS ASK ALL UNIONS TO HELP STRUGGLE

NEW YORK, May 19. — An appeal to more than 31,000 labor groups throughout the country was issued today by the striking fur workers in this city, asking their fellow-workers for financial help in the great strike which is now in its 14th week. Every local of every union has received an appeal for contributions to help the furriers in their struggle, particularly for a forty-hour week.

There are more than 10,000 fur workers still on strike in this city, and their determination not to make any settlement unless they are granted a forty-hour week is being met by the manufacturers' claim that they will make no settlement except on the terms of the former agreement between the union and the employers which expired on February 1 this year. The strike shows every sign of continuing for a long period, and the fur workers are preparing, financially as well as in their strike organization, for such a lengthy fight.

### GOSSIP DEMANDS T. U. C. EXPLAIN STRIKE FINISH

#### Printers Get Raw Deal in New Contract

By CHAS. ASHLEIGH  
(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)  
LONDON, May 19. — Alex Gossip, secretary of the National Association of Furnishing Trades, has addressed a letter to the Trade Union Congress demanding a conference of all union executives immediately to hear an explanation from the general council of the conditions under which the general strike was called off.

The papers are now publishing normally. The agreement between the printing workers and the newspaper proprietors is a step backward: workers must not hold shop meeting during working hours and strict observance of agreements is made "a matter of honor."

Teeth Drawn.  
The agreement also states, "there shall be no interference with the printing of newspapers and no interference with the employers' right to employ, promote and dismiss." A prominent printing trades militant unionist told me today, "This draws our teeth."

Last Sunday the only paper appearing in its normal size was the "Sunday Worker." It printed twice its regular run and was sold out.

Dockers' Backward Step.  
The agreement signed by the dockers is also a backward step—as the unions undertake not to strike in the future without full warning to the bosses, thus depriving the men of the advantage of a lightning strike.

Some Railmen Out.  
The railwaymen are still striking in some coal areas such as Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. When the Southampton dockers resumed work, the "blacklegs," retained by the companies, were attacked and several wounded.

Communists' Trial.  
Tomorrow, a number of prominent Communists who were arrested under the "Emergency Act" are scheduled to appear in court for trial or sentence. They are, Robert Stewart, secretary of the Communist Party, Marjorie Pollitt, wife of Harry Pollitt, Communist leader now serving a sentence in Wandsworth prison, George Miles, Sadie and (Continued on page 2)

### SENATE ORDERS SWEEPING PROBE OF GRAFT IN THE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY ELECTION HELD TUESDAY

WASHINGTON, May 19. — George Wharton Pepper, defeated candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator from Pennsylvania, who entered the senate just in time to cast his first vote for the seating of the notorious crook and grafter, Truman H. Newberry, who corrupted the republican voters of the state of Michigan, faces a charge of Newberryism, himself, as the aftermath of the wild orgy of debauchery that was (Continued on page 6)

The Future Belongs to the Youth!

#### THE YOUNG PIONEERS

Are Celebrating the Opening of the Campaign for the  
LENINIST YOUTH CAMP

With a Big

#### CONCERT

Sunday, May 23, 1926, 1 P. M. in  
WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Our program will include the following:

1. Grand Pioneer March.
2. School Days (play, 2 acts).
3. International Workers' Children's Symphony Orchestra.
4. Why? Play in 5 scenes.
5. Classical and Folk dances by the

Pioneer Dancing Class.



## FASCIST ITALY OUTLAWS CLASS LABOR UNIONS

### Forces Arbitration and Punishes Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, May 19.—The fascist attempt to end class war on the part of the workers, without ending class relations which exploit and oppress the workers, by means of a law recently passed by the rubber stamp chamber of deputies, was approved yesterday by Mussolini's council of ministers.

The law aims to place the workers of all categories in special fascist unions, all class struggle unions being outlawed, and class collaboration to be enforced by special labor courts. Every shadow of rank and file rule of the unions by their members is carefully prevented. The mechanism may be described as follows:

Fifteen Groups in Three Divisions. Six employers' organizations, in the following groups: industry, agriculture, commerce, maritime transport, land transport, and banks. Six workers' organizations of manual labor following the lines of the employers' groups. Three organizations of intellectual labor, professionals, artists and skilled technicians.

All fifteen are united in three federations, employers, manual workers and intellectuals. An association of these is to be controlled by the government ministry of corporations by means of special control organs. Public service and state employees are organized separately from all other labor.

Air-Tight Control by Fascists. The law provides that all labor disputes must be submitted to compulsory arbitration, with special courts working with special codes and an absolute control by fascist over judges, jurors and all forms of control.

But even all the technical assurances of fascist control of the machinery is not enough for Mussolini. In addition the law provides that at any time the mechanism does not work the way the central fascist government wants it to work, the government may step in "for the protection of the national interests."

Under the contention that the productivity of labor is necessary to the well being of the government, the fascist outline of Mussolini thus completely outlaws trade unions organized by, composed of and conducted by the workers themselves.

### Demand Trade Union Congress Explain the Ending of Big Strike

(Continued from page 1)  
Bessie Span who are to be tried jointly.

Later arrests include six Communists at Rothermere, one at Neath and three at Maesteg, all charged with possessing "seditious" literature.

Following a conference with members of the government today, the miners' executive declared a deadlock still exists. A. J. Cook said, "We won't agree to any alteration of hours or wages."

Eucharist Secretary Arrives. NEW YORK, May 19.—Henri De Yansille, secretary of the Eucharist Congress which is expected to draw 1,000,000 Catholics to Chicago next month, arrived here today, from Rome.



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of

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FREE With One Year Sub to  
The Daily Worker

## FRANC HITS NEW LOW LEVEL FOR ALL TIME AS BRIAND FACES FALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, May 19.—The franc dropped today to a new low mark for all time, closing officially on the bourse at 35 to the dollar. In unofficial trading after the close of the bourse it dropped to close to 36 to the dollar. The Briand cabinet is fearful of the political explosion that will inevitably follow this latest slump. Meanwhile millions of francs are being spent to prosecute the imperialist depredations of the French armies in the colonial wars being waged with savage ferocity in Syria and Morocco.

## STRIKE OF LOCAL 5 PLASTERERS IN GOOD CONDITION

### Capitalist Papers Run Bosses' Propaganda

In spite of the efforts of the open shop Landis award committee to import scabs into the plasterers' union strike of Chicago, the officials of Local Union No. 5 yesterday expressed themselves as well satisfied with the situation. There are not over 20 or so scabs working, according to the union, and these animals are not performing the work well and really count for nothing.

There are now 166 of the employing plasterers signed up with the union, say the workers' officials, and the union has no reason to feel concerned over the outcome. The Employing Plasterers' Association has offered to meet the union arbitrators.

Publicity in the Chicago capitalist papers designed to influence the unionists to go back to work on a compromise or pending arbitration was laughed at by the plasterers. No offer of a \$13 compromise has been made, it was said, only the offer to arbitrate, which was to be discussed immediately by the regular meeting of Local 5. The Contracting Plasterers' Association has not even offered to arbitrate.

The strike is called to enforce a basic wage contract of \$14, a raise of \$2. The few scabs working are reported to find the bricklayers on the job hostile to working alongside them and the building situation is such that the open shop Landis award is unable to function effectively.

### Snyder to Speak in Denver on Sunday

DENVER, Col., May 19.—J. E. Snyder of Kansas City, Mo., a representative of The Daily Worker, will deliver a lecture on "Fighting Labor at Passaic" at Social Turner Hall, 10th and Larimer streets, on Sunday evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock.

All readers of The Daily Worker in Denver are urged to attend the lecture and bring their friends.

Sunday morning, May 23, at 10:30 Snyder will speak to the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Pioneers of Denver at Federal Apartments, W. Colfax and Federal Blvd., on "Fighting Youth." At 11:30 he will deliver a talk on "Labor" at the Liberal Church of Denver.

Comrade Snyder while in Denver from May 23 to May 26, will speak at street meetings arranged for him and will also co-operate with the comrades of Denver in securing subscriptions for The Daily Worker.

### Smith Declares He Will Sign the Bill for Dry Act Referendum

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Governor Smith has declared that he will sign the bill providing for a referendum on the question of whether the Volstead act should be changed to allow light wines and beers. Smith assailed the ratification of the 18th amendment by the New York senate, declaring that the ratification was brought about by fraud.

Open your eyes! Look around! Here are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

## BALDWIN GOVERNMENT SENTENCES FIVE BRITISH COMMUNISTS FOR ACTIVITIES DURING GENERAL STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 19.—The result of the joint session charges against five British Communists arrested during the general strike was the following sentences passed against them today in the London court:

Robert Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, was fined one hundred pounds and given the alternative of three months' prison; Marjorie Pollitt, twenty pounds or three months; George Miles, twenty pounds; Sadie and Bessie Span were bound over for one. All fines are to be paid.

The documents cited as "evidence" of the seditious charges were The Young Striker, Workers' Bulletin, and the circular issued by the Minority Movement of British trades unions.

Stewart in his speech to the court, digressed excellently, pointing out that the Communist Party during the strike had not altered its program, but only continued and intensified its work. He declared that the arrest was a suppressive measure based upon a mere pretext.

## RITCHIE SPEAKS FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION

### Maryland Governor Favors U. S. Relations

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—Gov. Ritchie of Maryland, in a speech in Philadelphia, has endorsed the idea that the Soviet Union should be recognized by the United States government. His pronouncement is construed as a significant endorsement of the Soviet Union. Ritchie is a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination in 1928, and is a spokesman for big financial groups in Maryland. His stand for recognition was made two days after the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in annual meeting in Washington, had declared against any dealings with Russia.

Only Stable Government. Speaking to the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Ritchie described the Soviet regime as being the only form of government which seemed capable of holding the Russian people together. He said it is a going concern, which maintains order and is obeyed, and which seems to suit the Russians.

"How long are we justified, under the circumstances, in declining to recognize the government which the people of another country have established for themselves and which maintains ordered authority there?" he asked.

### Republic of Salvador Seeks to Insure Its National Aspirations

(SAN SALVADOR, Central America.—By Mail)—The last session of the national congress of Salvador discussed several laws touching the aspirations for national independence. One bill provides that no judicial functionary may be other than Salvadoran nationality. Another provides that professors of geography, history and civics must be Salvadorians. Still another provides that no school or college be allowed to display any other banners, coat of arms or insignia other than that of the nation of Salvador.

The most important bill, perhaps, is that providing that all foreign enterprises doing business in Salvador, must arrange so that at least 50 per cent are nationals of Salvador.

### Memorialize Dead of Typographical Union at Sunday's Meeting

The Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 will hold a memorial service Sunday afternoon at the Olympic Theater for those members who have died during the last year. The role of those unionists who have passed away include fifty-seven members of Number 16, and fifteen members of the Old Time Printers' Association. A fitting selection of musical numbers will be given.

### Illinois Farmers Lose \$245,553,888 Annually

PONTIAC, Ill., May 19.—Illinois farmers are losing a total of \$245,553,888 a year in the operation of their farms, the average farmer is losing about eight dollars an acre on his farm, and more than one-third of every farm is still unpaid for, declares the report of E. R. Kennedy, executive secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Union.

Many Injured in Train Wreck.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—A score of passengers on the crack Omaha railroad passenger train No. 10, running between Omaha and the Twin Cities, were injured, six of them seriously, when the train crashed head-on into the locomotive of a moving freight train in the Omaha yards here this morning.

Forest Fires Sweep Minnesota.

DULUTH, Minn., May 19.—Eighty-four forest fires today were sweeping over timber and cut-over lands in five northern Minnesota areas, comprising over 100,000 acres. Eighteen of the fires were reported beyond control by forest rangers.

## Los Angeles Woman Arrested for Talk to Juniors in Park

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 19.—The public parks are to be made "safe for democracy" even if all the "keep off the grass" signs must be changed to "No conversation against capitalism," according to President Van Griffith and Superintendent Hays of the board of park commissioners, who caused the arrest of Mrs. Anna Lyons on a charge of teaching sedition to a group of Young Pioneers who were enjoying the air of Sycamore Grove park on May Day.

Mrs. Lyons was hailed before a woman municipal judge, Mrs. Georgiana Bullock, and after pleading not guilty, was given a postponement until May 24. Meanwhile the capitalist papers of Los Angeles are quite frenzied in their accounts of the gathering of children in the park and Griffith of the park board has given special instructions to park police to shadow the kiddies and see that they play marbles instead of talk politics.

## BUFFALO LABOR FIGHTS REACTION IN CENTRAL BODY

### Foster Speaks on the British Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—The workers of Buffalo will have an opportunity for the first time in two years to hear Comrade Foster, who is coming to this city to address a mass meeting on the British general strike. Comrade Foster will speak at the Frohman Hall, Spring and Genesee streets, under the auspices of the T. U. E. L. Thursday, May 20.

A lively discussion took place in the Buffalo Central Labor Council when a resolution was presented, calling for moral and financial support for the British strikers, and for endorsement of plans to arrange a demonstration of solidarity with the British working class. Delegate Conroy, leader of the reactionaries in the council, was the first to launch a broadside against the resolution. His argument was, "As long as President Green has not done anything in support of the British strikers, why should we?"

All Labor Movement is "Home." Another delegate declared that "Charity begins at home," that he was tired of the constant appeals for aid to this or that group of workers in some other country.

These "arguments" were answered by a number of rank and file delegates who took the floor to point out that a defeat of the British strike will be a blow against the entire working class; that the British miners had offered aid to the American miners during the recent anthracite strike in this country, and that if charity begins at home then, aid should be given to the British workers, since they are part of the labor movement, which is and should be the "home" of every working man and woman.

Rank and File Different. The resolution was defeated. It was clearly demonstrated that the reactionary delegates did in no manner represent the sentiments of the rank and file of the Buffalo trade union movement, which is deeply interested in the present struggle of the British ruling class and its masters of the British ruling class and its masters of the meeting.

A large crowd is therefore expected at the meeting to be addressed by Comrade Foster. Jim Campbell, local militant and secretary of the Molders' Union of this city, will be the chairman of the meeting.

### Butler May Lose Out on Charges Against His Drinking Partner

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Col. Alexander S. Williams, U. S. M. C., who was found guilty by a naval court martial on information furnished by Brig. General Smedley Butler, of serving and drinking cocktails, may go scot-free if persistent rumors circulating in Washington materialize.

The court's review for such a long time that navy lawyers are beginning to speculate on the possibility of some legal error which will force a mistrial, and under navy regulations if a trial is thrown out the charges are dropped automatically and the officer may not be tried again.

Washing Congratulates Haaken VII. WASHINGTON, May 19.—King Haaken VII, of Norway, was congratulated upon the success of the Amundsen polar expedition by President Coolidge in a cablegram made public today.

### Giacomo Menotti Serrati

Giacomo Menotti Serrati, formerly editor of the "Avanti" and leader of the socialist party and then in the Communist Party, is dead in Milan, Italy. He was 51 years old. He was in America 23 years ago and was editor of "Il Proletario," which was a daily for six months and then became the organ of the I. W. W.

## Employing Class Grows Fearful as the Workers War on Its Kept Press

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THAT workers on the daily newspapers in London should quit their jobs rather than help issue a publication containing an attack on the general strike, is still the topic of much hysterical discussion in the American capitalist press. The general strike has been called off, but tremors of fear in the ranks of the ruling class span the ocean and reverberate thru the editorial columns of this nation's kept press. The Chicago Tribune republishes the utterances of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register. Their common danger makes them seek common shelter.

It was on Lord Rothermere's London Daily Mail that the pressmen folded their arms and refused to aid in the circulation of lies against the strike. This is the same Lord Rothermere who sent a delegation of puppet workers to the United States to laud the speed-up schemes and high-production methods of American industry. Upon their return to England these duped workers were used to spread this "open shop" propaganda among labor generally.

While the executive council of the American Federation of Labor feted the lord's visiting delegation, it was repudiated by British trade unions, and during the general strike the newspaper workers showed unmistakably what they thought of Rothermere's sheet.

It is heartening to American labor to remember that workers on the Seattle, Wash., Post Intelligencer took similar action during the strike wave that swept the Pacific Coast city shortly after the ending of the world war.

Immediately the workers engage in struggles with their employers, they instinctively sense the fact that the press is one of the most powerful weapons on the side of their class enemy.

The biggest effort of the newspapers, therefore, consists in trying to persuade the workers that they are not employing class organs. Thus the Des Moines Register declares:

"The point is that while the 'capitalist' press continued, labor had an opportunity to state its case, and that case was stated in these very papers which were opposed to labor. But when these papers suspended, labor had no means of expression, while the government was able to draft volunteers to issue the official British Gazette, wherein it voiced only the government case."

In the first place the strikers had their paper, the British Worker. The mere creation of this paper was an admission by the workers that they recognized the class lines drawn in seeking strike publicity. They had to have their own organ. This was an admission that they had no faith in the capitalist press. That is a lesson British labor has learned. No power of all the bosses' newspapers can re-establish that faith.

The employers' press, in the United States as in England, would like to establish its neutrality in the minds of the workers. In this it merely copies the efforts of the Coolidge government at Washington, and the Baldwin government at London, in claiming neutrality as between the opposing forces of capital and labor. This is the basis on which the Des Moines Register claims that labor lost an opportunity to state its case when Rothermere's kept sheet was closed down.

Intelligent American workers, like their British brothers, will laugh at this claim. They will continue plodding forward and fighting for the time when all capitalist sheets will have been swept aside, as in the Union of Soviet Republics, with only the press of the producing masses continuing to exist as the expression of labor's struggle for its emancipation.

## STAGE WORKER PLAYS TO AID MILL STRIKERS

### Labor Performers and Drama in Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., May 19.—Two plays for the benefit and entertainment of the striking textile workers of Passaic were given here by 22 trade unionists.

One of the plays, "Shades of Passaic," written by two students at Brookwood Labor College, took a swipe at the high-handed methods of the textile mill operators, and portrayed the devotion and determination of the strikers.

The second play, "Peggy," by Harold Williamson, presented the problems of the poor white farmers of the South. The plays were given under the direction of Miss Hazel McKay, instructor in labor drama at Brookwood, who has been associated with her brother, Percy MacKaye, in dramatic productions.

Various Trades. Among the 22 students who took part in the plays at Passaic, there were miners and garment workers, a stenographer, a plumber, a hosiery worker, a textile worker from England, a farmer from Colorado, and a woodworker from Germany. Several students from Brookwood have been working in the strike, speaking at meetings in Passaic and making appeals for relief to local unions in neighboring towns.

\$500 To An Honest Senator. Chicago, Ill., May 19.—The governing board of the Retail Malt Beverage Dealers' Association of Illinois, offers to pay \$500 to the "lawmaker" who voted for the eighteenth amendment, or for its ratification, who will be the first to make a sworn statement telling how much money he was given by the Anti-Saloon League for his vote.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

## BIG PROBLEMS ON PROGRAM OF LEFT WINGERS

### To Hear Big Speakers on Live Subjects

The fighting group of workers in the Trades Union Educational League, who will turn out to dance, play games and turn somersaults in the beautiful 18-acre park at Chernausk's Grove at 79th and Archer avenues at the Decoration Day Picnic, on Monday, May 31, have good news in store for them.

Two speakers will be on the program, both of them recently returned from Europe where great events of labor are taking place.

Foster on Russia. Wm. Z. Foster will give attending workers the latest news from Soviet Russia. To those tired of the daily lies about the first workers' government in the capitalist press, this personal story will be a pleasure.

The story of the great strikes and the wonderful progress of Soviet Russia is one to give inspiration to all workers.

Dunne On England.

Wm. F. Dunne will speak on England and the great English strike. He has only recently returned to this country from the scene of action. Just what has been done there, what labor is doing and thinking in Great Britain, is another feature for workers who come out to Chernausk's Grove on May 31.

Tickets are only fifty cents and there's to be speaking, dancing, sports, and games, good food and good fun with a jolly crowd of workers.

Fireman Injured on N. Y. C. EAST CHICAGO, Ind., May 19.—While leaning from his cab window to see the signals given his engine, William Jackson, of Danville, fireman on the Danville train of the New York Central, suffered a fractured skull when he lost his balance and fell to the ground.

## GOVERNMENT OF PILSUDSKI NOT ON SOUND BASE

### Haller Reported to Be Continuing Warfare

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, May 19.—The opposition of the socialist and radical workers and peasants to the Pilsudski regime is increasing. Reports from Posen, while still conflicting, seem to indicate that General Haller is gathering a fully equipped army financed by the rich landowners for a struggle against the new government. On the whole the position of Pilsudski does not seem to be sound.

In Upper Silesia, fourteen senators under the leadership of former Premier Koranyi, are demanding the immediate convocation of the national assembly for the choosing of a new president. Ex-premier Skrzynski, who was offered the post of foreign minister in the new cabinet, is said to have declined because of the instability of the present government.

Money Drops. The situation is further complicated for Pilsudski and his supporters by the decline of the Zloty (the Polish unit of exchange) in the foreign exchanges. A stable government might have the effect of partially rehabilitating the very bad condition of Poland's industry, but so far it does not appear that the Pilsudski coup has worked in this direction.

Anti-Russ.

The former government under Witos had worked towards a softening of relations with Russia because it was recognized that the East offered Poland its only economic outlet. The Pilsudski government comes to power with a tradition of strong anti-Russian sentiments.

The provisional government today received a report from the speaker of the senate who was sent to Posen to attempt a reconciliation with General Haller's forces. He met with no success in the negotiations.

### French Imperialism Uses "Model Soldier" in Syrian Campaign

PARIS, May 19.—The methods of French imperialism in Syria and the sort of material which makes imperialism's best soldiers is exposed in an interview of an American reporter with the one American in the French foreign legion now in Syria.

"We take no prisoners," says the Yankee volunteer of French imperialism. "We don't ask what the war is about. We don't care. We enlist to fight, so why ask. The legion has many Germans and Russians. The German sergeant majors are dogs to the town people. The Russians are mostly Wrangel men, some officers and some noblemen."

Speaking of the Druses, he says: "I call this real fighting. There was never such fighting in France. At Mousafrey they rushed our barbed wire until they filled three lines with dead men and horses and then scaled the wires over the corpses."

### Railway Union Man Forced Into an Insane Asylum Without Trial

DANVILLE, Ill., May 19.—Members of the Order of Railway Conductors are investigating why Burton Pearce, a member of Division 103, is now incarcerated in the Indiana insane asylum at Indianapolis.

Receiving word that his wife was seriously ill in an Indianapolis hospital, Pearce went to that city and when he called at the hospital was seized by several men and taken to the insane asylum. Members of the O. R. C. claim he was never given a hearing. Local reports credit the kidnapping to the Ku Klux Klan.

### Rescue Crews Unable to Locate the Body of Female "Billy Sunday"

LOS ANGELES, May 19.—Fishing boats, life guards and a ship searching the beach at Ocean Park while powerful beacon lights from motion picture studios played over the surface of the sea failed to locate the body of Aimee Semple McPherson. In her seven years' work of "saving lost souls" in Los Angeles and vicinity Mrs. McPherson built up a following estimated at 25,000 and a goodly sized bank account.

Foreign Exchange. Great Britain, pound sterling demand 4.85%; cable 4.88. France, franc, demand 2.84%; cable 2.85. Belgium, franc, demand 2.89%; cable 2.90. Italy, lira, demand 3.77%; cable 3.80%. Sweden, krona, demand 26.74; cable 26.77. Norway, krona, demand 21.73; cable 21.75. Denmark, shilling, demand 26.26; cable 26.28. Shanghai, taels, 72.25.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.



## RANK AND FILE DENIES HEADS SPECIAL FAVORS

### Croatian Workers Fight Reactionary Proposals

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The rank and file seated in the convention of the Croatian Fraternal Union has asserted itself. The officials, who framed a constitution and by-laws for the organization, which is now the merger of three different Croatian fraternal unions, has not hesitated to propose emoluments for the officials which the rank and file has promptly turned down.

Vacations for the officials are one of the points fought by the workers. A worker in the mines and steel mills get no vacation, except when he is turned out of the mines or mill so why should an official, who gets his regular pay, be granted a vacation, they demanded. This proposal was voted down.

The officials sought \$5 per day while out on the road. It was voted down. When an official gets sick, he should be entitled to a sick benefit. When a worker gets sick, they pointed out, his pay stops while the salary of the officials goes on even when he is on the sick list, so why also a sick benefit. This proposal was also voted down.

A very significant motion was defeated by the Progressive Bloc. The national committee proposed that if a local educational director does not conform to the decisions of the national educational director, he may be removed by the national office. The Progressive Bloc amended that the local educational director should be elected by the local workers. The amendment passed by a large vote. The reactionaries who entered the convention like crows in the pit, look pretty sad these days. The secretary of the union, who reads the constitution, throws up his hands in despair when the Progressive Bloc and the rank and file tear to pieces the reactionary proposals. The reactionaries talk long and loud, but the vote of the rank and file knifes their reactionary propositions.

The Progressive Bloc is gaining power but the reactionaries are polling ever less votes. Their tricks have worn off, and the worker delegates are beginning to see thru them. There is still much to be done by the convention. The constitution and by-laws have been discussed for about five days. The resolutions are to come up next.

The convention sent a delegate to the national conference of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, which was held in Washington, D. C. The attorney of the union, which has 70,000 members, was nominated by the Progressive Bloc to be the delegate and was elected.

### Pittsburgh I. L. D. Asks Friendly Organizations to Aid June 12 Picnic

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 19.—Caroline Scollen, secretary of the International Labor Defense of Pittsburgh, announces that the I. L. D. is to hold a big picnic at Schutzen Park in Millvale, Pa., on June 12. All organizations of Pittsburgh and vicinity which are friendly to the I. L. D. are asked not to arrange any affairs for that day and to aid the success of the I. L. D. affair.

### Lathers' Union Heads Renew Old Contract With Plaster Bosses

The Lathers' Union officials have signed a three-year agreement with the Contracting Plasterers' Association at the old scale of \$1.50 an hour. A similar agreement was signed with the Employing Plasterers' Association about a week ago.

The contract provides that after a notice of ninety days either side may open up negotiations for wage adjustments. This action of the Lathers' Union of Scalle is a blow against the plasterers now on strike. This action aids the bosses in their fight against the plasterers. The lathers could have won a wage increase if they had followed the lead of the plasterers.

SATURDAY  
MAY 22

### "The Diminishing Empire of Ice and Snow"

Byrd's publicity stunt for the navy—

An unusual and timely article

by  
THURBER LEWIS

In  
*The New Magazine*  
with

A short history of polar explorations beginning 325 B. C.—with illustrations.

Who owns the Arctic?  
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Get this issue on  
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## LOST ADJECTIVE MAY CAUSE U. S. MEXICAN CRISIS

### 'Religious Teacher' Forgot Religion

MEXICO CITY, May 19.—The deportation order issued against the representative of the pope, Archbishop Caruana, may be the subject of a protest by the American government to which the pope's envoy appealed as an American citizen.

Caruana is the archbishop of Porto Rico and the Antilles, and it is suspected that he was sent to Mexico purposely to raise the protest as an American citizen in behalf of the church's fight against Mexico's deportation of priests who dabble in politics.

A Priestly Fib.

The government claims the holy man lied to the immigration authorities and when asked at the border as to his profession declared he was "a teacher."

This claim seems borne out by the statement issued by the archbishop himself, which says that when asked as to his profession: "I stated the profession I really have of teaching, without, however, any intention of hiding any other titles that I have."

Omitted the Adjective.

The fine point in the argument is that the priest's passport states that he is a "religious teacher," while the adjective "religious" seems to have been conveniently forgotten by the archbishop while answering questions at the border.

Caruana declares that if the order, supposed to allow him six days to leave Mexico, is carried out, he intends to go to Washington and place his complaint before Secretary Kellogg.

### U. S. Puts Screws on Chilean Business to Force "Arbitration"

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 19.—Business interests of Chile are pressing the government to accept the offer of the "good offices" of the United States in settling the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, probably because business in the commercial and financial lines is feeling the screws of American bankers. Some complaint is being heard from those needing credit that "business is paralyzed" and that the only way to relieve it is to surrender to the United States.

In addition the United States is busy spreading the idea that if Chile does not accept American offers of "help," part of the territory will be given to Bolivia, which is about the same thing as giving it to the Cerro del Pasco Copper company, a Yankee corporation that is part of the copper trust.

*On to Moscow!*

## ANTI-LYNCHING BILL SHELVED BY COMMITTEE

### Senators Refuse to Report Bill to Senate

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate judiciary committee by a vote of 9 to 3 refused to report the Dyer-McKinley anti-lynching bill. Several years ago a bill of similar nature introduced by Dyer was passed in the house but was defeated in senate. Senator William B. McKinley, an Illinois traction magnate, and a number of other senators were conveniently ill at that time and the bill was defeated by a few votes.

When McKinley realized that in order to win the Illinois primaries he must have the Negro vote he introduced the Dyer-McKinley measure. His sponsoring of the measure was purely a vote-catching maneuver. Dyer, who is also one of the sponsors of the bill, is sponsoring the bill for the very same purpose. His district contains a large Negro vote. He seeks to be re-elected by this Negro vote. Neither of the two are interested in real anti-lynching legislation passing the legislative body.

The Dyer-McKinley bill provides that the county or community in which a lynching took place would forfeit \$10,000 to the estate of the victim. It also provides that the law enforcement official allowing a mob to lynch a prisoner for whom he was responsible would be subject to a heavy fine or a jail sentence, or both. Coolidge, in a statement to press representatives on this measure, declared it was "too harsh."

### Soviet Russia the Land of Refuge for Persecuted Workers

NEW YORK CITY, May 19.—The New York Times publishes an article by Anna Louise Strong telling of the feeling of solidarity by Russian workers for their comrades persecuted by capitalism in other lands. In part it says:

"When the writer visited Baku in 1923 the poverty-stricken oil workers, just emerging from chaos and hunger, were donating an extra Sunday at work for fellow miners in the Ruhr. Strikes in Shanghai, in Nova Scotia, during the years of after-war reaction nearly 300 political refugees and found a haven in Moscow. The Russian workers organized relief for these refugees; they put them first on the list for jobs; they sent them to hospitals and rest homes until their broken nerves were restored."

"So Moscow is the natural headquarters for that far-famed organization, the Third (Communist) International. The writer asked the secretary why, in view of the international nature of the organization, Moscow was chosen as headquarters. He smiled a bit cynically."

"We should, of course, prefer Berlin, Paris, London or even New York," he said. "All these places, in turn, have been revolutionary centers. They are much more central and efficient than Moscow. It would be a pleasure for us to go. Are you by any chance offering us shelter in New York?"

## SUPREME COURT MAY GET TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL

### Case Now in the Circuit Court at St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 19.—The teapot dome controversy involving Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, and other high officials, may be carried to the United States supreme court.

This was revealed in the United States circuit court here when counsel for both the government and for Harry F. Sinclair's mammoth oil company, which now controls the Wyoming naval oil reserve, announced that an appeal will be made to the supreme court of the United States should the circuit court rule adversely against them.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

## Youngstown Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers on Strike

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 19.—The roofers and sheet metal workers are on strike for higher wages. The bosses organized in the Builders' Exchange refuse to grant the workers the increase sought, as they claim that if the roofers and sheet metal workers got the increase the other building trades will then seek an increase. Attempts are being made to crush the strike.

The roofers and sheet metal workers are determined to win their increase and declare they will stay on strike until they win their demands. The union bricklayers have won an increase of 10 cents a day. Their wages will now be \$12.50 a day.

## MANY SENATORS DEMAND ACTION ON FARM RELIEF

### Administration Will Be Forced to Discuss Bills

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The farm bloc served notice on the senate that it would call up agriculture relief legislation before the end of the week. The announcement was made by Senator McNary, republican, of Oregon, during debate over the senate's tentative program.

"We have waited two weeks on the house to act and the house seems to be no nearer a solution than when it first took up the question of farm relief," McNary said. "We must have action at this session."

While McNary was giving his warning to the senate the house, by a vote of 65 to 0, defeated a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the \$175,000,000 Haugen farm bill.

Representative Tinscher, republican, of Kansas, criticized members who were guided toward support of the Haugen bill by telegrams and communications. "That is no way to pass legislation," said Tinscher. These floods of telegrams and postal cards are sent out by minorities seeking to impose their will on the nation. The Haugen bill has been analyzed as one that would destroy agriculture. I think that analysis is correct."

Tinscher read a message from the Kansas farm bureau urging farmers to demand members to support the bill. "That organization," he said, "has no standing whatever in my state. I know that. There is an example of the type of minority influence which many of you appear to be guided by."

## JOLIET GRAND JURY PROBES PAROLE BOARD

### Colvin Called to Testify in Investigation

JOLIET, Ill., May 19.—The special grand jury here, which last week indicted seven convicts for murder for the killing of Deputy Warden Peter Klein, when they escaped, issued subpoenas calling for records of the Joliet penitentiaries and the state board of paroles and pardons for the past year.

The subpoenas were addressed to Will Colvin, head of the parole board, Roy B. Ziegler, parole board clerk, and Warden John L. Whitman, to come before the grand jury to testify. The subpoenas were issued following startling testimony by convicts who named lawyers and lawyer-legislators as men who had received large sums for obtaining the release of convicts. The witnesses talked in figures of "grands," meaning thousands of dollars.

Clyde Martin, sent to the prison for ten years to life for a Chicago robbery, is said to have told the grand jury he was still in the penitentiary because he did not have "5 grand" to buy his pardon.

### "Nature Friends" Will Hold Hike on Sunday

NEW YORK, May 19.—Sunday, May 23, the tourist club, "The Nature Friends," will hold a hike. Meeting place Erie R. R. ferry, Chambers street and Hudson river, at 3:40 in the morning. Fare \$1. Walking time, about five hours. Leader, W. Schmidt. Last Sunday the rain proved disappointing to a great many who no doubt were all prepared for a day of genuine enjoyment. This Sunday will give those who were disappointed an opportunity to participate, for the weather man promises fair weather. All nature-loving proletarians are welcome.

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## MAGYAR FORGERY TRIAL INVOLVES HIGH OFFICIALS

### Every Day Hooks More Government Heads

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, May 19.—The stench of the Hungarian franc forgery scandal rose to high heaven in today's session of the court trial of former officials, army officers and nobles. Ex-Premier Frederick, on the stand as a witness, gave testimony clinching the claim of the prosecution that the government was aware of the forgery and gave support to the forgers.

Official Convinced.  
He said that he had seen, "safe conducts" with the signature of Prime Minister Bethlen in the possession of Prince Windischgratz, chief of the forgers. "In 1922 Julius Messaros and Prince Windischgratz visited me, showing me lithograph stones for 1,400 franc notes. The prince told me that they had safe conducts from the government and hence were in no danger," said the ex-premier.

Jail Break.  
Frederick testified further that he, Prince Windischgratz and Premier Bethlen's bureau each furnished a third of the necessary money to get Messaros out of jail in Vienna, where he was held for forging Czech notes. Messaros was given a diplomatic courier's pass by the government with which to get back to Hungary. He fled to Constantinople after this last scandal began and so far has not been extradited.

Chief Involved.  
With the prince, chief of police Nadossy is the principal defendant. Count Teleky testified that in 1923 he had warned the chief of police against the impending forgery. Since the chief was in on the deal, there is every reason why the forgers were not apprehended before they had issued so many million bogus francs that France began to investigate.

## T. U. E. L. HOLDS FIRST PICNIC OF SEASON; FOSTER AND DUNNE WILL SPEAK

The fourth annual picnic of the Trade Union Educational League will be held Monday, May 31 (Decoration Day). The picnic will be held at the new Chermakus Grove located in Justice Park, Ill.

A complete new dance hall has just been erected, which should interest those who are interested in the Charleston, etc. A great open field is available for baseball games. The grove is one of the most attractive ever rented by the Trades Union Educational League and provides nice and shady spaces for tired radicals."

Letting's Union Orchestra will provide the music. All kinds of refreshments will be served. Admission is only 50 cents.

William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the Trades Union Educational League, and William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will speak. Both speakers have just returned from an extended tour thru Europe and Soviet Russia.

How to get there: Take Archer Ave. car to Cleary (end of line), thereafter Joliet car to grove, which is located at 79th street and Archer Ave. Tickets are on sale at the following places: Room 37, 156 W. Washington St.; DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington St.; 19 S. Lincoln St. and members of the Trades Union Educational League.

### Salmon Fishermen Win an Increase

ASTORIA, Oregon, May 19.—The commercial fishermen on the Columbia River in Oregon, have won an increase in prices to be paid for salmon thru their strike. The strike started at the beginning of the season, May 1, when the packers offered the fishermen 18 cents a pound for raw Chinook salmon. The fishermen's union demanded 14 cents.

The strike has now been settled and the fishermen will get 13½ cents a pound. About 2,000 gill net operators were affected by the strike.

Alienists Examine Scott.

CHESTER, Ill., May 19.—Alienists today conducted an examination into the mental condition of Russell Scott, convicted slayer of Joseph Maurer, Chicago drug clerk, at the asylum here for the criminal insane. The result of the examination was not announced but is expected within the next few days.

If declared sane Scott will be brot back to Cook County where he is under sentence to hang.

Robert Scott, Russell's brother, is to be tried soon for the same murder.

## RAILROAD WORKERS' WAGES FALL SHORT OF COST OF LIVING INCREASE

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.  
The wages of 230,218 railroad employees in December, 1925, fell short of the increase in living costs since 1915. These workers suffered decreases in purchasing power ranging from 3 per cent to 21.7 per cent. The group includes engineers, conductors and a majority of the shop mechanics.

This is the story told by the statistical bureau of the United States rail labor board at the direction of A. O. Wharton, Wharton, who is chairman of the board's committee on statistics, had the data compiled to counteract an unfair picture of railroad wages circulated from the office of Horace Baker, one of the railroad representatives on the board.

Baker's misleading propaganda showed the increased purchasing power of railroad wages since February, 1920, a time when wage increases were long overdue. Baker had these figures prepared ostensibly for his personal use but circulated them widely without the knowledge of the board. This tended to place the board's authority behind employer arguments against wage increases.

Wharton takes as a basis December, 1915, the date used by the Lane federal commission in its recommendation to the director general of railroads. This affords a fairer picture of the position of the railroad worker with reference to his prewar standard of living. It shows the rates of pay of typical classes in 1915 and 1925 and the changes in purchasing power as follows:

American Railroads	Daily wages 1915	Change in purchasing power 1925
Clerks, 1 year or more experience	\$2.58	\$5.00 **14.5%
Freight handlers	1.87	3.43 **8.3
Sectionmen	1.50	2.81 **10.8
Machinists	4.18	5.86 **17.1
Boilermakers	4.10	5.89 **15.2
Blacksmiths	4.37	5.95 **19.6
Elec. workers	4.34	5.76 **21.7
Carmen	3.05	5.38 **4.2
Helpers	2.37	4.03 **5.5
Car cleaners	2.01	3.02 **11.4
Telegraphers	2.37	5.09 **28.8
Pass. engineers	4.39	6.30 **15.2
Freight eng., thru 5.18	7.65	**12.3
Freight fire, thru 3.38	5.79	**1.2
Pass. conductors	4.45	6.72 **10.8
Freight cond., thru 4.08	6.25	**9.5
Freight brake, thru 2.75	4.94	**6.1
Yard helpers	3.42	6.15 **6.2

\*\*Increase. \*Decrease.

Most of those with greater purchasing power since 1915 are the lower paid, less skilled workers. Their gains reflect wartime recognition of the fact that their prewar wages were unjustifiably low. The Lane commission reporting in 1918 said: "It has been a somewhat popular impression that railroad employees were among the most highly paid workers. But figures gathered from the railroads dispose of this belief. Fifty-one per cent of all employees during December, 1917, received \$75 per month or less."

The wages of these low-paid workers still fall short of a decent living standard. Those of the more highly skilled and responsible fall short of their accepted prewar standard.

### Stokes, Wealthy Hotel Owner, Dies in N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 19.—W. E. D. Stokes, millionaire hotel owners, died here. His life was one continual round of legal suits with his wives and other women with whom he had intimacies. His first wife divorced him for infidelity, his second fought him to a standstill for five years in the courts when he sought to divorce her. Two chorus girls once shot him, and another woman in Kentucky sued him for the maintenance of her son.

His estate probably will amount to something between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, but there are legal actions claiming considerably more than that still pending.

### Chicago Must Continue to Pay 7-Cent Car Fare

Federal Judges Evans, Page and Anderson, sitting en banc, issued a final decree upholding a ruling of Master in Chancery C. B. Morrison, that the five and six cent street car fares ordered in Chicago by the Illinois commerce commission are confiscatory.

SEND IN A SUB!

## TOBACCO FIELDS SHOWN SCENE OF CHILD SLAVERY

### U. S. Report Reveals Terrible Conditions

WASHINGTON, May 19.—That thousands of little children, ranking from 7 to 12 years of age, are slaving from ten to thirteen hours a day during the hottest months of the year in the tobacco fields of the South and New England is admitted by the report of the children's bureau of the U. S. labor department in a report following a long investigation.

Not only are the children compelled to work, but they are whipped if their work lacks of efficiency, and they are given, according to the government report, "the most tedious and disagreeable tasks of suckering and worming."

Suckering is the stripping of the plant during its growth of the side branches to cultivate the large leaves, while worming is the picking off by hand from the plant of the revolting tobacco worms. The report says: "The children complain that their backs ache from bending over the plants; that pulling off the suckers hurts their hands; that the strong odor of tobacco makes them ill. Worming is so disagreeable and, according to some workers, so irritated the skin that premiums are occasionally offered for it, or the children are threatened with severe punishment if any worms are found on the plants after the work is finished."

Government Does Nothing.  
In spite of these atrocious conditions and the declaration of the government bureau that they constitute a menace to child health, there is little or nothing suggested as to how to stop this barbarous slavery of child agricultural workers.

### Forest Fire Threatens Villages in Manitoba

WINNIPEG, May 19.—Railroad trains were held up, tracks ruined and millions of feet of valuable timber menaced by devastating flames in forest fires in Manitoba and along the north shore of Lake Superior. Two towns are threatened with disaster with flames creeping steadily toward the water works threatening to cut off the supply every moment. Aeroplanes were pressed into service by forest patrols to carry fire fighters to scattered areas where new fires are continually springing up.

## BULGARIAN I. L. D. HOLDS DANCE SATURDAY TO AID DEFENSE OF 264 STRIKERS

The Bulgarian Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold an entertainment and dance at the American Musicians' Hall, 777 West Adams St., near Halsted, Saturday evening, May 22, at 7:30 o'clock. The proceeds of the dance will go towards the defense of the 264 arrested by the Pascale police. Admission will be 50 cents for men and 25 cents for women.

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Organization  
Meetings

# Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs  
Resolutions

## Organize United Front Election Campaign

(Continued from page 1)

Instate candidates itself and place them on the ballot under the name of the Workers (Communist) Party.

### Government Attack Against the Workers

A circular letter addressed to the units of the Party by the Central Committee lays the foundation for the election campaign in the following action of the government:

"The record of the Coolidge administration in using the governmental power against the workers and farmers has paved the way for the development of a new movement for independent political action thru a united front labor ticket or where possible a labor Party.

"The capitalist government has used its powers to pass a tax law which turns hundreds of millions of dollars back into the treasuries of the big corporations and multi-millionaires thru relieving them from paying taxes and excess profits taxes on their great incomes.

"The government is using its power to maintain its high tariff on necessities, thus enabling capitalist exploiters to maintain exorbitant prices. It manipulates its tariff commission to help the profits of these trusts, as indicated in the case of the sugar trust.

"The bluff maintained for many years that the government was fighting the trusts thru the Sherman-Anti-Trust law is no longer considered necessary by the big corporations and trusts are openly encouraged and aided by the government.

"The government refuses all aid to the farmers suffering from the recurring agricultural crisis.

"Laws directed against the organized workers are the order of the day. The railroad workers are to be tied down by legislation which will make it impossible for them to resort to the right to strike in support of their demands. Similar legislation is proposed for the coal industry. At the same time the government endeavors to enslave the foreign-born workers thru proposals for registration, photographing and finger-printing.

"Legislation is proposed to draft the industrial workers in time of capitalist war and thus ensure the success of the imperialist schemes of the great financial overlords of the country.

"In the struggle of the workers the government steps in thru its injunctions, police, courts, as in the Furriers' strike in New York, and most openly and brutally in the strike of the Passaic textile workers.

"These facts written in the record of the governmental activities during the last six months are new evidence that the existing government is the agency of the capitalists, which uses its power in their interests as against the workers."

### Put Labor Ticket in Field

Instructions of the Central Committee declare further:

"The Party must use this situation to develop a powerful movement for independent political action in the 1926 elections. It must be the goal of the Party to place a labor ticket in the field in as many states and congressional districts as possible.

"The form in which the labor ticket is placed in the field will vary in accordance with the conditions in the respective states and congress-

sional districts. There will be three forms in which the party will go into elections: 1. Thru existing labor and farmer-labor parties. 2. Thru placing tickets front labor tickets on the ballot. 3. By placing Workers Party tickets on the ballot."

### Strengthen the Party

Simultaneously with the launching of the party drive to draw labor into the 1926 elections on the basis of independent political action, the party will begin a campaign to strengthen its own organization.

During the reorganization of the party a number of former members failed to register and join the new party units. The membership drive will have as its first objective to draw all of these members back into the party.

At the same time, the new party units are instructed to begin an intensive campaign to win new members in the factories into the shop nuclei and thru the activities of the street nuclei.

### The Party's Major Campaign

The drive to draw the American workers and exploited farmers into the election campaign on the basis of independent political action and with the objective of ultimately crystallizing a labor party will be the major attention of the Workers (Communist) Party during the six months up to election period.

The drive for party membership thru which it is expected that the membership of the Workers (Communist) Party will reach a point higher than any time in the past will be continued during the same period.

### To Raise a Campaign Fund

In order to meet the initial costs of the campaign and for the mobilization of the party for this work, the Central Committee has levied an assessment of 50 cents per member to be paid to the national organization.

The party will immediately issue a leaflet and print a special pamphlet both in connection with the election campaign and labor party fight and a propaganda pamphlet to be used in the campaign for new membership.

The closing instructions:

### Call For Forward Movement of Party

The closing instruction to the units and membership of the party, the central committee of the party declares:

"The ground is clear in our party for new strides forward, for new victories for the party in its work of leading the workers of this country into the struggle against capitalism and the capitalist government.

"The ground is clear for the work of strengthening the party thru membership gains and building it into a powerful organization.

"Forward to greater influence and leadership among the working masses and to a more powerful Communist Party organization! This is the slogan with which we will enter this campaign."

### Philadelphia Section Membership Meeting to Be Held This Week

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 19.—During the week a number of important section membership meetings will be held in the Philadelphia district. Special stress is laid on the fact that the latest decision of the Comintern on the American Party question will be read and discussed, and that matters of immediate concern will come before the meetings.

The meetings arranged are as follows:

Section No. 3, Thursday, May 20, 4035 W. Girard avenue.

Section No. 4, Friday, May 21, 521 York avenue.

All Party members must attend these section meetings. The many phases of Party work, as shown in the bulletin sent out to all members, will be taken up and ways and means of carrying them out discussed.

All Party members should help to make these meetings the best attended this season.

### Aid New York Young Pioneers Have Bigger Summer Camp This Year

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Young Pioneers of this district are planning a Pioneer Camp this summer at Beacon, New York. The Pioneer Camp last year was a splendid success, but this year they want to do things on a much bigger scale, and are planning to bring the children of the striking Passaic textile strikers out to camp, as well as the New York City children.

The Young Pioneers have appealed to the party for help in making the camp a success. The Pioneers are arranging a concert and mass meeting Sunday, May 23, at 1 p. m. at Webster Hall. Tickets and collection lists are being mailed each party member so that they can aid the Pioneers combat the capitalist boy scout camps. Each worker is urged to make known in his shop, union and neighborhood the camp and the Pioneer organization.

### June 20 Reserved for Young Workers League

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange any affair on Sunday, June 20, as the Young Workers (Communist) League is holding a picnic on that day at Chernauskas Grove, 79th and Archer.

## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

## FOR YOUNG WORKERS DELEGATIONS FROM SHOPS TO THE SOVIET UNION

### STATEMENT SOVIET UNION Y. C. L.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 12.—(By Mail—It will soon be 9 years since the working class in our country took power into its own hands and began to construct, with the support of the toiling peasantry, the Socialist social order. In spite of the great difficulties and unheard of obstacles which stood in the way of the first Workers' Republic of the world, the working class of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has achieved great and important results. In its capacity of a rising class, responsible for the building up of a new social order, the working class of the U. S. S. R. considers the education and training of the young generation one of its most important and main tasks. There is no other state throughout the world where so much careful attention is paid to young people and children, there is no other country in the world where such an atmosphere of public concern and care has been created around all questions of the education and upbringing of the young and of little children as in the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia.

The truth about the only country in which proletarian dictatorship has become a reality is distorted by every possible means by the bourgeoisie and the leaders of social-democratic parties and youth leagues. The organ of the "Socialist" Youth International asserts that Soviet Russia is not a proletarian state. Monstrous and infamous tales are told about the position of the working class youth in our country. The bourgeoisie and its lackeys can lie with impunity, as not all the young proletarians of the world have a clear conception of the results of the great October Revolution, of our successes in the sphere of socialist constructive work, of the labor and living conditions of our young workers (a four and six-hour day, four weeks' holiday, rest homes, etc.), of the system of socialist education of the young in the Soviet Union, etc.

Truth About Soviet Union. However, the truth about the Soviet Union is beginning to become known in accordance with the decision of the Seventh Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, and on behalf of 1,700,000 YOUNG PROLETARIANS AND PEASANTS ORGANIZED IN ITS RANKS, WE INVITE YOU, OUR COMRADES AND BROTHERS, ONCE MORE TO SEND YOUNG WORKERS' DELEGATES TO OUR COUNTRY.

Elect them in factories and workshops, at young workers' conferences, and in labor organizations. Let them be people of various political tendencies; if they are true representatives of large sections of young workers, if they really want to make a careful study of our life and our struggle, we will make them heartily welcome.

The working class youth of the Soviet Union will receive them as honored guests, as labor and class brothers.

A few months ago the Young Socialist International, which does its utmost to prevent the dispatch of young workers' delegations to the U. S. S. R., proposed to send a delegation to our country which was to be composed not of young workers, but of the leaders and functionaries of the Y. S. I., a delegation not elected by the workers in factories and at conferences, but selected by the Y. S. I. itself on a purely party basis.

Comrades, every conscious worker will be able to put the right interpretation on this proposal. A delegation such as proposed by the Y. S. I. would be a prejudiced delegation, which would not come to our country for the purpose of getting to know the truth about the proletarian country, and of disseminating it among hundreds of thousands of young workers. Such a delegation would be nothing but the party tribunal of one party over another. This the Young Communist International fully established in its reply to the Y. S. I., and we identify ourselves completely with this reply.

Every conscious worker fully realizes that an impartial objective appreciation of the position in the Soviet Union can only be given by a delegation whose composition is not based on the party principle, but which has been elected by large sections of young workers regardless of party. Therefore, we will not have anything to do with such an avowedly prejudiced and avowedly non-objective delegation. We will have nothing to do with a tribunal of the social-democratic parties over us. We invite the working class youth of the whole world to elect their own delegations, which can consist of representatives of all the various political tendencies.

We, on our part, are also willing to send delegations of young workers from the factories and workshops of our country in order to see for ourselves what the life, the work and the struggle of the young proletarians in bourgeois states are like.

Long live close friendship between the working class youth of the Soviet Union and that of the capitalist countries!

On behalf of the Seventh Congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.  
Central Committee  
of the L. Y. C. L. S. U.

## California Takes the Lead in the Race to Moscow!

### DETROIT DISTRICT DROPS TO 2ND PLACE

#### RESULTS OF THE FOURTH WEEK

Thirteen seems to be a LUCKY number. California, District Thirteen in the campaign, took the lead away from Detroit by reaching 13.1 per cent of its quota. Just look at the record listed below. Los Angeles, where super-builders like City Agent Comrade Reiss and Frank Spector are operating, has secured a total of 2,980 points which gives Los Angeles nearly a quarter of its quota. A trip to Moscow and a banner to Los Angeles begin to look like reality—three cheers for Los Angeles Builders. On to Moscow comrades!

#### District 13 Leads with 13 Per Cent.

	Points	Quota	Per Cent
Berkeley, Calif.	4,000	560	14.
Eureka, Calif.	2,000	20	1.
Los Angeles, Calif.	17,000	3,980	22.74
Oakland, Calif.	7,000	145	2.07
San Francisco, Calif.	17,500	835	4.71
San Pedro, Calif.	1,000	200	20.
Miscellaneous	1,065		
District total	50,000	6,805	13.61

#### District 7—Second Place with 12 Per Cent.

Detroit is alive. A loss of first place may mean nothing at all. Detroit and City Agent Sarah Victor have rolled up over six thousand points—and just look at that busy town of Grand Rapids! Up and at 'em Detroit!			
Detroit, Mich.	55,000	6,275	11.41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,000	1,195	17.07
Lansing, Mich.	1,000	10	1.
Muskegon, Mich.	1,500	140	9.33
Newberry, Mich.	1,000	65	6.5
Miscellaneous		730	
District total	\$5,000	8,415	12.02

#### Look Out for the South—District 15! They Have 11 Per Cent.

The South is in it! Colored and white workers have banded in a group to send a Birmingham worker to Moscow. A word to the wise in Districts 12 and 7. Look out for these workers of the South—the surprise of the campaign!			
Atlanta, Georgia	1,000	100	10.
Louisville, Ky.	1,000	100	10.
Miami, Fla.	1,000	450	45.
Miscellaneous		450	
District total	10,000	1,100	11.

#### District 14—South West.

The South West jumped into fourth place to furnish another surprise in the campaign. The farmers and workers of these states mean business—and we're glad to see it. Look out big cities!			
Clifton, Ariz.	1,000	100	10.
El Paso, Texas	1,000	20	2.
Ft. Worth, Texas	1,000	45	4.5
Houston, Texas	1,000	30	3.
Miami, Ariz.	1,000	100	10.
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,000	65	6.5
Miscellaneous		585	
District total	10,000	945	9.45

#### District 5—Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh and Dalesstown put the district in the running. What's happened to Monaca, that busy little town? This district is NOT out of the race—if we believe what they write us. Come on Pennsylvania!			
Ambridge, Pa.	2,500	100	4.
Avella, Pa.	3,000	45	1.5
Dalesstown, Pa.	3,500	420	12.
McKeesport, Pa.	1,500	20	1.33

Monaca, Pa.	3,500	300	8.43
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,000	3,900	12.9
Miscellaneous		585	
District total	55,000	4,770	8.43

#### Going West—District 11.

Denver has high altitude—they're away up in the campaign. Despite their reputation they refuse to be divorced from the trip to Moscow. Get up higher District 11!			
Denver, Colo.	3,500	465	13.28
Plentywood, Mont.	1,000	105	4.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,000	175	7.5
Miscellaneous		680	
District total	15,000	1,265	8.43

#### New York City Climbing!—District 12.

New York needs more pep—and they'll get it. Don't any one be foolish enough to count this district out of the race. The warmer the weather the faster they go. Watch 'em next week.			
Bridgeport, Conn.	1,500	90	6.
Elizabeth, N. J.	4,000	380	9.5
Hartford, Conn.	3,000	110	3.66
Hoboken, N. J.	2,000	100	5.
Newark, N. J.	4,000	240	8.
New Haven, Conn.	3,000	240	8.
New York City	160,000	13,520	8.45
Passaic, N. J.	3,000	50	1.66
Paterson, N. J.	3,000	365	12.16
Stamford, Conn.	1,500	200	13.33
West New York, N. J.	2,000	10	1.
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,000	100	3.33
Miscellaneous		860	
District total	200,000	16,275	8.13

#### New York State (District 4) Follows.

Buffalo and New York state fell down a little—from sixth to eighth place. But they have only stopped to catch their breath. Don't count them out—not with Buffalo in it!			
Albany, N. Y.	1,500	45	3.
Binghamton, N. Y.	1,000	145	14.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	14,000	1,035	7.39
Elie, Pa.	1,500	100	6.66
Jamestown, N. Y.	2,000	100	5.
Rochester, N. Y.	6,000	395	6.58
Miscellaneous		440	
District total	30,000	2,260	7.53

#### Boston (District 1) Climbs Up a Notch.

Boston Builders climbed up from 10th place to 9th. Boston Agent Shohan writes: "Anybody who thinks our beans aren't working is half-baked. Just watch us bring home the bacon. And those people know their pork and..."			
Boston, Mass.	40,000	2,750	6.87
Norwood, Mass.	2,000	335	16.75
Lawrence, Mass.	3,000	45	1.5
Maynard, Mass.	2,000	280	14.
Providence, R. I.	7,000	75	1.21
Revere, Mass.	7,000	150	2.14
Springfield, Mass.	3,500	470	13.43
Worcester, Mass.	10,000	95	.95
Miscellaneous		1,435	
District total	85,000	5,635	6.63

#### Ohio (District 6) Not High—But Hopeful.

Cleveland and Toledo have never stood low in any campaign. The lower they are the more peevish they get and the higher they go. Watch 'em!			
Akron, Ohio	3,000	280	7.66
Barbeton, Ohio	1,000	90	9.
Bellaire, Ohio	1,000	100	10.
Canton, Ohio	3,000	145	4.83
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000	365	12.16
Cleveland, Ohio	35,000	1,650	4.71
Columbus, Ohio	2,000	20	1.
E. Liverpool, Ohio	1,000	55	5.5

Martin's Ferry, Ohio	1,000	100	10.
Toledo, Ohio	10,000	1,180	11.80
Warren, Ohio	3,000	65	2.16
Youngstown, Ohio	3,000	120	4.
Miscellaneous		120	
District total	75,000	4,885	6.51

#### Chicago (District 8) Says "Next Week!"

Any district with Chicago, Milwaukee, Springfield and Peoria in it is not to be sneezed at. These towns mean business and they have some mighty Builders working. You'll hear from them soon—and often.			
Chicago, Ill.	90,000	6,015	6.68
Christopher, Ill.	2,000	100	5.
Warren, Ohio	3,000	185	6.16
Gary, Ind.	9,000	285	3.16
Kansas City, Mo.	3,000	185	6.16
Madison, Wis.	1,000	40	4.
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,000	400	4.44
Peoria, Ill.	1,000	430	43.
St. Louis, Mo.	7,000	285	4.07
Springfield, Ill.	3,000	720	24.
Waukegan, Ill.	2,000	185	6.5
West Frankfort, Ill.	2,000	110	5.5
Miscellaneous		855	
District total	160,000	9,685	6.45

#### District 12 (Oregon) Is 12th.

As soon as this district can get away from that unlucky dozen they are going to get somewhere. Portland has chosen a new city agent and Seattle writes in they are now "getting going."			
Astoria, Oregon	3,000	100	3.33
Portland, Oregon	6,000	450	7.5
Seattle, Wash.	6,000	360	6.
Miscellaneous		405	
District total	20,000	1,215	6.07

#### District 10 (Iowa) Is Thirteen

Iowa has bumper crops in corn—but they also mean to have them in subs. More from here later.			
Sioux City, Iowa	2,000	10	.5
Miscellaneous		630	
District total	\$0	15,000	640

#### District 3 Has Tough Luck.

Everybody knows that little good comes from Washington, D. C. But the workers there and Philadelphia and Baltimore promise better things. We're hopefully waiting. Let's go!			
Baltimore, Md.	5,000	165	3.3
Camden, N. J.	1,000	90	9.
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,000	1,200	3.43
Richmond, Va.	1,500	145	9.66
Washington, D. C.	3,000	30	1.
Wilmington, Del.	1,000	20	2.
Miscellaneous		260	
District total	50,000	1,850	3.7

#### District 9 (Minnesota) Is Last!

This is something unheard of before. And we hope it will not be heard again. District 9 must "snap out of it" and we look for real action from Minneapolis and Superior. Comrades—will you stay last?			
Duluth, Minn.	10,000	145	
Minneapolis, Minn.	25,000	355	
Orr, Minn.	2,000	10	
Rochester, Minn.	2,000	145	
St. Paul, Minn.	15,000	770	
Superior, Wis.	10,000	45	
Miscellaneous		495	
District total	80,000	1,905	



## Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

### THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER

## LACK OF UNITY IN CLEVELAND AIDS OPEN SHOP

### Building Trades Need Amalgamation

By a Worker Correspondent  
CLEVELAND, May 19.—The building laborers who have been on strike for an increase from \$7 1/2 cents to \$1 dollar have gone back to work at the old wage scale.

This leaves the painters and glaziers to continue the struggle alone. Although a number of independent contractors have agreed to pay the new scale, the employers' association and the chamber of commerce have prevented any break in the ranks of the large employers.

**Business Agent Surrenders.**  
Charles B. Smith, business agent of the Laborers' Union, appears to have been frightened or persuaded by the chamber of commerce to adopt its position that the strike was an attack "on the community," as he issued a statement to the effect that "building in Cleveland must continue if the city is to progress. Our action is taken in the interest of the community. Furthermore, if public feeling insists that the downward trend of costs makes a boost unjustifiable in 1927, we shall, as in this instance, abide by that public feeling."

The threat of the chamber of commerce to bring the question of a strike before the grand jury is believed to have had considerable influence in lining Smith up with that body.

**Concentrate on Painters.**  
Since the defeat of the laborers the chamber of commerce has redoubled its efforts against the Painters' Union. It is publishing paid advertisements which state:

This strike is being waged against you. It is your rent that will be raised. If you are doing any painting, decorating and paper hanging, stop it. . . . All the forces which defeated the laborers' strike should now be concentrated on defeating the painters' strike.

**Lack of Unity Aids Bosses.**  
The lack of unity in the labor movement here has given great encouragement to the open shop interests and if the painters are beaten a general attack on Cleveland labor can be expected.

**Bosses' Lackey Seeks Election to Congress**  
By a Worker Correspondent  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 19.—The ordinary class conscious worker has had a good laugh out of the primary elections that were being carried on in Pennsylvania, but this one beats them all. Harry A. Estep, who is running for congress for the 35th district, a well-known prosecuting attorney of workers and especially of the Pittsburgh cases and one who will use any means to send workers to jail because they are class conscious, had sent to one of the defendants, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party, the following card:

"Dear Friend:  
"I am writing you soliciting your vote and support as a candidate for congress at the primaries on May 18. My record as first assistant district attorney is a good criterion of what my record in congress will be. Thanking you, I am sincerely yours."  
This card was sent to Max Jenkins, one of the defendants who this lackey is trying to send to prison.



### This Week's Prize Winners!

The first prize this week goes to the writer of the very interesting account of "On the Docks at Superior, Wis." This story recounts the problems of the workers at this lake port, but has a broad appeal that should interest all workers. The writer gets the book, "Lenin on Organization."

The second prize, a copy of Madeline Marx's "Romance of New Russia," goes to the writer of the story on conditions within the building trades at Cleveland, Ohio.

The third prize, eight booklets from "The Little Red Library," is awarded to the writer of the story about the cooks and waiters at Wilmington, Delaware. Not many contributions come from Delaware. But the receipt of this bit of worker correspondence shows that labor even here is awakening.

The prizes to be offered next week are announced at the top of this page. Send in your worker correspondence. The address of THE DAILY WORKER is 1113 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



### NEW PRIZES

for the best worker correspondent's story sent in this week to be published in the issue of May 28

- 1—WHITHER RUSSIA? In this brilliant book by Leon Trotsky every worker will find the latest facts about the world's first workers' government in Soviet Russia.
- 2—One year subscription to THE WORKERS MONTHLY—twelve issues for a year's pleasure and benefit.
- 3—THE AWAKENING OF CHINA, by Jas. H. Dolsen. A new book that should be in every worker's library.

### THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

## On the Docks at Superior, Wis.

By a Worker Correspondent

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Allouez, Wisconsin, is a suburb of Superior. It is here that the Great Northern company owns and operates great docks, thru which it transports large quantities of ore obtained from the Minnesota iron ore districts. Allouez itself is more a city of working people, who live day after day absorbed only in their own living—a life without great ambitions. The summertime offers more of a variety. It is in the summertime that the work at the docks is in full swing. In the winter, however, everything as a whole, is rather dead, without life.

The great repair shops of the railroad companies are located close to Allouez. Many of the workers living in Allouez, work in these shops. But these shops cannot employ a very large number of workers.

At the docks the chances for employment have become lighter due to the new methods put in use which enable more work to be done with less human labor. The large ore cars are no longer emptied by human labor, but it is done mechanically with great machines. During the last few years human labor has been greatly decreased.

**Nationalities.**  
A great many foreigners reside in Allouez. The main races are the Belgians, Finnish and Swedish. These different people are not in any way connected with each other. The capitalists are rejoicing over the fact that the workers "cannot find each other," i. e., they do not belong to any unions nor do they in any other way associate with each other. True it is that they have organized one union by a certain company, but as long as this union is directed thru the office of this company, there is no hope that the workers make any headway.

**Churches.**  
The churches on the other hand, are crowded every Sunday. The locality has plenty of them and they are located in every direction. In addition, in a beautiful park, in the midst of flower beds and statues, is the home of the bishop, the sovereign of the church, who is highly esteemed by the people and obeyed likewise.

The wages in the docks are low. A man gets the petty sum of 50c an hour for work which is outrightly of a killing nature. The weekly salary amounts to from \$24 to \$30. In addition to this the workers are paid a bonus.

**Low-Paid Workers Repair Venetian Lace for a British Parasite**  
By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK, May 19.—For the last two weeks a number of women art needle workers have been busy with a piece of torn Venetian embroidery lace sent here to be repaired by a rich English lord.

They photographed the lace before and after we worked on it. It was examined by experts at art before it left our hands. A representative of the lord was waiting for the lace and went back to England with it as soon as it was ready. The women who did this work received but very little for their pains.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one? SEND IN A SUB!

tion to this the workers are paid a bonus.

It is not known how the system of paying bonus is really arranged. No one knows the basis or for what amount of labor it is paid. But the largest sum paid for working all summer is \$130.00 and this sum is paid to very few. Usually it is much less. The object of it all is to get the men to faithfully labor thruout the hot summer months. If one leaves the work before fall, when the season is over, it depends only on the good will of the boss if this bonus is paid. In most cases it is left unpaid.

A strike occurred in Allouez some years ago. It affected the ore workers. Many hundreds of workers from the docks took part in this strike. The workers had no organization whatsoever, unless it was take into consideration the small but weak I. W. W. local branch, which, however, failed to lead the strike successfully.

The companies were on the alert. Under all kinds of false pretences a large number of men were jailed. The police patrol was on the job, going from street to street, keeping order among the striking workers. They could find no reasons for accusing the men. But finally at the end of the strike was broken—and after this the company has peacefully ruled this little city of workers.

The workers live in their "own homes," is a true statement if one understands by it small, almost cave-in camps. The backyards are used for raising vegetables. In addition a small chicken farm must be kept in order to live thru the cold and long winter. The idle dock worker must collect his fuel from the woods close by or then collect it from the stray pieces of lumber which have drifted to the shore. The small salary would never do for buying a plentiful supply of fuel to last thru the winter.

Because of the lack of organization nothing could be done to improve these conditions. The workers are entirely under the control of the companies. The workers must calmly submit to all hardships, because they can do nothing without organized forces.

A question arises: Isn't it about time for the workers in Allouez to get together and discuss affairs? Especially now when the season is starting for work in the docks, and the workers are here—waiting to get to work. Or are we still going to subject ourselves to the whip and be obedient?

### NO ORGANIZED POWER OF LABOR TO AID THE FOOD WORKERS

By a Worker Correspondent.

I am working in a restaurant as second cook. The working hours are from six in the morning until two p. m., and from five p. m. to seven, whenever I finish my work, which sometimes lasts till seven-thirty or eight. No overtime is paid for this extra time. We work seven days per week for \$27.

Those who are dissatisfied with such working conditions are told to look for a better job, but there aren't many jobs open nowadays. If one finds a job it is usually for twelve hours a day and seven days per week.

These are the conditions the hotel and restaurant workers of Chicago are confronted with. There is not one organization in the city that is really trying to better the conditions in the food industry.

I wish to call the attention of the cooks, waiters, porters, dishwashers, bus boys and the rest of the workers in the food industry to the need of some real progressive organization work.

Many workers in the food industry are forced to pay from \$15 to \$40 for a job, but many of them do not see the use of paying a few dollars to help organize their industry and better their own conditions.

Wake up, fellow workers! Organize!

SEND IN A SUB!

On to Moscow!

### THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

## PARTIAL DEMANDS WON BY WAITERS AND COOKS' UNION

### Threatened Strike Brings Bosses to Terms

By a Worker Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19.—A threatened walkout of all the restaurant workers here organized in Local 586, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, was averted by an agreement between the restaurant owners and the men.

The terms of the settlement are:  
1. A 10-hour day and 6-day week.  
2. Same pay as previously paid for the 84-hour week.  
3. Nine-hour day and 6-day week for the women workers.  
4. Time and a half for overtime.  
5. Double time for seventh day work.  
6. Wages to be paid semi-monthly instead of monthly.

**Workers Make Some Gains.**

These terms, as modest as they may be, mean a definite improvement in the working conditions of the restaurant workers. The workers were previously subjected to an 84-hour week, that is, a 12-hour day and 7-day week, and were getting between \$25 and \$40 a month and tips. It is generally known among the workers here that had not the department of labor intervened much better conditions might have been wrested from the restaurant bosses.

**Decision Not Enforced.**

Already it can be seen that even these slight victories are not being enforced. In the New York Restaurant the terms of the new settlement necessitate the hiring of another cook, but this has not been done. The cooks are still working a 12-hour day in spite of the solemn agreement signed before the Honorable William J. and J. Gilpin Highfield, who were acting for Commissioner of Conciliation William C. Liller.

The so-called rest day is really broken up into several hour periods over several days, and really does not give the workers a single whole day which they can call their own. The demand for an 8-hour day and a minimum living wage for all workers in the trade is still a live issue.

### Bathing Suit Makers Discuss British Strike

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, May 19.—One afternoon as the bathing suit makers gathered to wash their hands a discussion arose on the English workers' strike. "Did you read about the English strike?" Mary asked Lena.

"I did not," said Lena. "I noticed that three full pages were taken by it, but I did not have time to look it over."

"I read about it," Margaret said, joining the talk. "I wish that English king might lose the remnant of his influence. I still remember," she kept on, now savagely, "how my people were treated by that government."

"Listen," Julia said. "You do not realize the greatness of the present English occurrence. In America, at the time of the miners' strike, the maintenance men scabbed on the miners. In England all organized labor struck in sympathy with them."

"Yes," Mary replied, "the general strike is a pride to every worker, but the thing I do not like about it is that the Russians are playing the old game."

"What do you mean?" Lena asked. "I mean," Mary's voice was heard again, "that the strike was induced by Russians. Why, Trotsky predicted it a long time ago."

"You mean to say," Margaret argued, "that if Russians should come here and agitate for a general strike the workers would respond to their agitators irrespective of what the conditions might be? That is foolish."

"I fully sympathize with the English brothers," Julia summed up. "As soon as financial help is asked I should like to be the first one to aid with my day's wages."

We then parted to eat our lunches.

### A. H. Meyers Millinery Workers on Strike to Enforce Union Terms

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Once more trouble is looming in the A. H. Meyers Millinery Shop at 29 East 35th street. The workers are determined to win this fight.

As usual, the trouble started when the boss, suffering the common disease of so many of his class, decided that a certain hat did not pay him to give to the operators and stealthily did the work himself. He had ample time to do so, as the workers were only in the shop three days a week.

Finally the workers got wind of it. Naturally, they all stopped working. For in this particular shop both men and women are 100 per cent organized. They all marched down to the union offices and made their complaint.

On the third day of the strike one of the girls was sent up to inspect the shop. A few scabs were found at work. A picket line was then established at the plant.



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## Mellon-Coolidge Pennsylvania Defeat

Senator George Wharton Pepper, another of the bright and shining lights of the Mellon-Coolidge-Butler gang, went down to humiliating defeat before the avalanche of votes rolled up by the shady Philadelphia boss, William S. Vare. Even Mellon, himself, for the first time in his life, personally plunged into the campaign by delivering a speech in Pittsburgh, instead of hiring mercenaries to do his campaigning for him. Mellon pleaded with the voters to back Pepper as a vote of confidence in the Coolidge administration, hence the outcome of the primary elections in Pennsylvania Tuesday is equally humiliating to Coolidge.

Pepper has been a consistent supporter of every reactionary measure proposed by the administration. Entering the senate by appointment to take the place of Boies Penrose, who died in office, on January 10, 1922—two days before the final vote on the Newberry vote stealing scandal—Pepper cast his first vote for Newberryism, thereby endorsing wholesale vote-buying. Thereafter he stood by the administration in the Teapot Dome and Daugherty scandals and was one of the staunchest of the defenders of Morgan's world court program.

The real sentiment of Pennsylvania voters, however, is and must remain in doubt. Newberryism was raised to an art in the campaign, with unheard of slush funds being raised by the Pepper and Vare factions, with the supporters of Pinchot contributing to the game to the extent of their resources. Vare and his corrupt machine succeeded in carrying enough ballot boxes and throwing out more other votes to stuff Philadelphia by a big margin, giving him more than 100,000 votes over Pepper, which he maintained in the rest of the state.

The victor had as his sole issue the question of modification of the Volstead act so as to legalize the sale of wine and beer.

The labor leaders, upholding the Gompers swindle of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," were divided—some supported Governor Pinchot's candidacy for the senate nomination on the republican ticket, while many supported Vare's "wet platform."

No labor issue was raised in the black domain of coal and steel where the armed cossack forces of the state trample beneath horses' hoofs the workers who dare struggle for decent conditions against the savagery of the powerful corporations that rule the state.

Even the leaders of the Pennsylvania labor party lined up with Pinchot in the primaries. Against this betrayal stand the Communists of Pennsylvania, demanding that the labor party be rescued from the hands of the traitors and be made to function in the fall elections as a real class spokesman of labor.

## Foreign Loans and Low Wages

The Americanization of Germany is more than a phrase and the process by which German workers are being forced to work for Wall Street becomes clearer as such deals as the proposed loan to the new German concern, the United Steel Works, are put over.

The Thyssen, Phoenix, Rhineland and Rheinhardt companies have merged to form what the *New York Times* correspondent claims is the largest private company in Europe and negotiations practically have been concluded with Dillon, Read and company for a loan of between \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

The new merger is said to control more than fifty per cent of German steel production.

A previous loan of \$12,000,000 was made by Dillon and Read to the Thyssen company last year and one of \$25,000,000 to the Rhineland company.

The new loan will therefore bring the investment of Wall Street banks in this one German enterprise alone up to a minimum of \$75,000,000—the interest on which will be sweated from the labor of German steel workers.

Steel workers will be able to estimate correctly the sincerity of the United States steel trust the next time it wails about German competition as an excuse for cutting wages.

Wall Street and the steel trust are two horns of the same animal and loans to foreign enterprises go hand in hand with a low wage policy at home.

100 per cent unionization of the steel mills is the answer the American labor movement must make to Wall Street and the industrial lords.

## Smeltermen Strike in Raritan

The strike of 900 workers employed in the Raritan copper works in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, holds great possibilities for the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen if proper advantage is taken of the situation.

The Raritan works is owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company whose main plants are in Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls (Montana)—the greatest copper mine and refining center in the world.

The smeltermen are organized, but the miners are not, and if the strike could be extended to the Anaconda and Great Falls smelters it is possible that the mines, as well as various smaller smelters such as that at Raritan, might be organized.

We speak, however, of possibilities and not probabilities.

In the whole metal mining and refining industry there are only about 10,000 organized workers. The officialdom of the union for years has been unable to put forward a plan and start a campaign that would organize the industry. It organizes a few workers here and there, but the tremendous power of the metal mine owners cannot be shaken by this guerrilla warfare.

A national drive is needed, supported by the whole labor movement and the spontaneous strike of the Raritan workers, although apparently small and isolated incident, shows that among the metal mine and smelter workers there is a real desire for organization.

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# The Watson-Parker Bill Passes the Senate

Wall Street Senators in Camps of Republican and Democratic Parties Gain Support of Wheeler, LaFollette and Other "Insurgents" in Legalizing Company Union Swindle Backed by Atterbury, Head of Pennsylvania Railroad System.

BY H. M. WICKS

COMPANY unionism on the railroads has been legalized by the Watson-Parker railroad labor bill, recently passed by the United States senate by a vote of 69 to 13.

W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania system, the pioneer of railroad company unionism, succeeded first in lining up the officials of the "Big Four" Brotherhoods and the standard railroad unions on the proposition of changing the bona-fide trade unions into company unions. This was accomplished by a series of conferences, first among the executives of the most powerful railroad systems, then between a sub-committee composed of railroad officials and representatives selected by the officials of the railroad unions. (See note at bottom of column.)

The first step in the union-wrecking conspiracy was taken, at the behest of Atterbury by the committee, whose appointment was approved by the Associated Railway Executives on March 25, 1925 and a sub-committee selected to approach the executives of the railroad unions.

**Pave Way for Betrayal.**  
THE labor lieutenants of the capitalist class were approached with the proposition of the railroad executives, and agreed to hold conferences, but advised against making the matter public until after the series of conventions of labor organizations held early in 1925.

**NOTE:**—The Association of Railway Executives selected a committee to formulate plans for solving the railroad labor question, consisting of General W. W. Atterbury, chairman, Patrick E. Crowley, president New York Central; A. C. Markham of Illinois Central; H. Holden of the Burlington; J. H. Hustie of the Boston & Maine; A. C. Needles of the Norfolk & Western; J. E. Mapother of the Louisville & Nashville; Chas. Donnelly of the Northern Pacific; E. E. Loomis of the Lehigh Valley; J. W. Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific; W. L. Scott of the Southern Pacific; Carl R. Gray of the Union Pacific; and Daniel R. Willard of the B. & O., who acted with the committee, the not a member.

bring the conspiracy before the conventions for fear representatives of the rank and file might ask embarrassing questions regarding the union heads flitting with the notorious labor-hater, Atterbury, who has for years devoted his talents to union-smashing. Alfred P. Thom, a corporation lawyer of considerable reputation, who is counsel of the association of railway executives, made the first draft of what is now known as the Watson-Parker bill. In testifying before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce Thom inadvertently exposed the vile manner in which the labor officials betrayed their members. In the report of the hearings on page 109, Thom testified:

"Shortly after the adjournment of congress the matter of relations between the roads and their employees was taken up again, but it was impossible for a time for these gentlemen (the labor leaders) to have a conference because of a series of annual conventions of the labor organizations, which began in the Spring and finished in the early summer of 1925. As soon as these were out of the way the matter was taken up again, this time in a more representative and authorized form."

Meanwhile "unofficial" conversations with certain labor leaders were being conducted. In these preliminary negotiations Daniel Willard, who, with the connivance of William H. Johnston, head of the International Association of Machinists, had introduced a system of company unionism (known as the B. & O. plan) on his railroad, was the go-between.

Thom, the railroad attorney, further testified that a sub-committee was appointed to go into the situation with the representatives of the railroad unions. This sub-committee for the employers consisted of Atterbury, as chairman, Crowley, Markham, Holden and Willard, all railroad presidents. The committee for the railroad unions, whose names should be remembered by all railroad workers for the despicable role they played in this affair, consisted of William B. Prenter

of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; David B. Robertson of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers; L. E. Sheppard of the Conductors; and one Doak, a vice-president of the Trainmen's organization.

At a meeting of the joint committee held at Thom's office in Chicago on December 24, 1925, the bill, substantially in the form in which it was passed, was adopted, ready to be turned over to the political lackeys of the railroads at Washington.

## The Senate Alignment

THE bill, known as House Resolution No. 9463 was introduced and adopted by the house of congress, with the so-called "friends of labor" voting with known agents of the railroad barons. Then it was sent to the senate where the so-called "insurgents," Wheeler, LaFollette and Frazier, joined hands with James E. Watson, William H. Butler, Irvine L. Lenroot, George Wharton Pepper, Frank B. Willis and Reed Smoot, to put over the Watson-Parker swindle against the workers on the railroads.

Not one voice, during all the debates in the senate, was raised in behalf of labor. Just as the officials of the unions and the railway presidents in the preliminary stages of the conspiracy were one against labor, so on the floor of the senate the heroes of the defunct LaFollette petty bourgeois third party were one with the Wall Street brigade.

The thirteen senators who opposed the bill did so not because of their desire to avert the blow aimed at labor, but for various other reasons. Senator Reed of Missouri opposed it on the ground that it might be disadvantageous to the smaller railroads, particularly those lines running out of St. Louis and Kansas City to the southwest. He viewed it as a "conspiracy" between the railroad owners and the unions to impose high rates upon the public and also force the smaller roads into mergers with the larger ones, thereby increasing monopolistic holdings of railroad property.

Senator Norbeck of South Dakota, who comes from a farm state and for the most part lines up with the Morgan coalition of republicans and democrats, played the most odious role in his opposition to the bill. He contended that it would benefit the workers on the railroads to the detriment of the farmers and after the bill was passed submitted an amendment to the title to read: "A bill to increase the farmers' working day from 14 to 16 hours and to reduce the railroad men's working day from 8 to 7 hours."

Other senators participated in this sort of low demagoguery, calculated to arouse antagonism on the part of the farmers against the industrial workers. There was not one man in either the house or the senate who exposed the whole disgraceful affair as a measure to cripple the unions which the workers, thru years of struggle and sacrifice, had built up, and at the same time to strengthen the hold of monopolistic capitalism upon all the roads of the country. No one defended the joint interests of the two great exploited sections of the population, the workers and the farmers.

## How It Will Work

LABORATE machinery is to be set up in order to carry out the provisions of the bill. The first step is the creation of the familiar company union boards of adjustment which shall "be created by agreement between any carrier or group of carriers or the carriers as a whole with its or their employees." Certain rules are laid down regarding procedure as well as to limitation of time.

If such boards of adjustment, composed of an equal number of representatives of the management and the workers, fail to reach an agreement, the matter will be referred to a bureaucratic board of mediation created by the bill. This board will consist of five members appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the senate and their salaries will be \$12,000 per year each. It can readily be seen that in case real representatives of the railroad

workers, instead of company tools, masquerading as labor representatives, succeed in getting on the board of adjustment and block the designs of the company the matter will then be turned over to the agents of the government of the United States, which exists for the one purpose of keeping the working class in subjection and defending the interests of the capitalist class in general.

But even then the decision is not final, for there is still further appeal to a board of arbitration, provided for by the Watson-Parker bill. The decisions of the board of arbitration are to be filed with the federal district court, which is directed to enter judgments in accordance with the awards, which judgment "shall be final and conclusive for the parties."

THUS, IF THE WORKERS REFUSE TO ABIDE BY SUCH JUDGMENTS THEY MAY BE JAILED WITHOUT TRIAL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT. This is the sum-total of the great "victory" obtained for the railroad workers by the Watson-Parker bill, which obviously precludes the use of the strike weapon and otherwise delivers the unions into the hands of the employers and their government.

In addition to legalizing Atterbury's union-wrecking policy and virtually enforcing industrial conscription, inasmuch as it denies the right to strike, it also serves to enable the government to place the railroads on a war basis in the shortest possible time. Like all other important legislation of the government provision is made for the next imperialist slaughter wherein the exploited workers and farmers will be expected to defend with their lives the right of their masters to exploit still more slaves.

Certainly the performance of the so-called "friends of labor" at Washington emphasizes the necessity for labor creating its own party so that at least a few voices may be raised in its behalf in order to expose the nefarious role of the LaFollettes and Wheelers as well as the regular Morgan coalition.

## The Passaic Tragedy

By a Worker Correspondent.

Passaic is a gloomy town,  
Its factories dark and grim,  
Where workers toil for little pay  
From youth till eyes are dim.

They always have it hard enough  
In that old New Jersey town,  
And when the bosses want more coin  
They cut their wages down.

And when the workers protest  
Cause the kiddies must be fed,  
The boss calls on the copper  
And he hits them on the head.

Then the judge sits on his little perch,  
Looks wise as any owl,  
And hands them an injunction  
And other tricks as foul.

And when the worker recollects  
That his own blood is red,  
And shows the dinky judge contempt  
He gets hit on the head.

There are blood stains on the sidewalks  
In an old New Jersey town,  
There are blood stains on the sidewalks  
Where some workmen fell down.

They were hit by other workmen,  
Police men, it is said,  
Who fought to help the bosses  
Cut down their doles of bread.

That's why the sidewalks look so red  
In that old New Jersey town,  
That's why the sidewalks look so red,  
Where workmen fell down.

## Senate Orders Probe of Poll In Pennsylvania

(Continued from page 1)

launched by the Mellon-Coolidge gang in the campaign just closed.

It is charged that from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 were spent by the three principal contestants for the republican nomination for senator—Pepper, William S. Vare and Gifford Pinchot. The senate this afternoon ordered a sweeping investigation of the whole mess and revelations will be forthcoming that will make Newberry look like a bungling amateur at the game of bribery.

**Revival of "Newberryism."**  
The investigation will be conducted by a special committee of two republicans, two democrats and one progressive.

The resolution authorizing the investigation was sponsored by Senator James A. Reed, democrat of Missouri, after Senator Pat Harrison, democrat of Mississippi, had denounced the alleged expenditures on behalf of Pepper as a revival of "Newberryism."

After declaring that Secretary of

the Treasury Mellon had given "weak" writing checks for Pepper, Harrison denounced "rich men who spend millions to defeat the will of the people in elections."

The senatorial committee will have authority to investigate "what money, emoluments, rewards or things of value, including agreements or understandings of support for appointment or election to office, have been promised, contributed, made or expended" on behalf of any primary candidate for the senate.

**Republicans Fight Probe.**  
The investigation will be carried into the activities not only of the candidates themselves but into acts of any "person, firm or association to influence the nomination of any person as the candidate of any political party or organizations for membership in the United States senate."

The resolution was adopted after republican leaders first vainly sought to block its consideration. An objection, raised by Senator David A. Reed, republican of Pennsylvania, was side stepped by Reed of Missouri when the latter moved for its immediate consideration.

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

## Cal's Pepper Meets with Big Defeat at Pennsylvania Polls

(Continued from page 1)

Senators Edge and Edwards, in New Jersey; Gov. Ritchie, of Maryland; George E. Brennan, in Illinois—opponents of prohibition all.

**Pinchot is Silent.**  
That the magnitude of the wet victory made an impression upon Gov. Gifford Pinchot was evidenced shortly before noon when the governor issued a statement conceding the nomination of his wet opponent, and significantly declining to say whether or not he would be an independent candidate for the senate in November on a dry platform.

Prior to the balloting, the governor's friends had confidently asserted that if he lost he would run independently, but the governor indicated early today his mind was not yet made up.

With approximately two-thirds of the state having reported, Vare had a lead of 108,000 over Pepper, and a lead of 259,000 over Pinchot. The figures for 5748 election districts of a total of 8281 in the state were:

Vare	508,470
Pinchot	249,168
Fisher	444,725
Phillips	45,901
Tener	30,242

Later returns from precincts out in the state where the wet sentiment is not as strong as in the populous centers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are expected to cut Vare's lead somewhat.

It was Vare's own city of Philadelphia that fulfilled the expectations of the "bosses" and gave him his victory. He carried every ward in the city, save one, which went to Pepper, and when he left the city limits he was riding on the crest of a 216,000 plurality. Against such a tidal wave the Mellon organization of Allegheny county (Pittsburgh), supporting Pepper, and the rural strength of Governor Pinchot, were unavailing.

**Defeat for Mellon.**  
Vare's victory is a signal defeat for the powerful Mellon organization in Pennsylvania politics. The Mellons backed Pepper with every resource at their command. Even the secretary of the treasury himself was drawn from his lifetime of political seclusion and in the closing days of the campaign made the first political speech of his seventy-one years, an appeal for the nomination of Pepper and John S. Fisher, the Mellon candidate for governor. From the same platform, Senator David A. Reed, the Mellon spokesman in the senate, assured the voters that President Coolidge desired to have Senator Pepper returned to Washington—a statement which the White House did not confirm, but which it did not deny.

Moscow or bust! Don't bust before you get a sub—but get 5 subs and you can have your bust.

## THE HOUSEWIFE AS A FACTOR IN THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

By RAY E. BENNETT.

NEW YORK, May 19.—If the worker is exploited, the housewife is doubly so. His long hours put upon her shoulders the entire burden of maintaining the home and rearing the children; his low wages have to be stretched by her to provide him with energy for continuing his work and to feed, clothe and shelter the children. She has to face the squalor of the home, its grind and the suffering that comes from the realization that her children are underfed, inadequately clothed and sheltered, poorly taught; that they are being won over into the enemy's camp in the schools, the recreation centers, thru the press and the movies.

## The Housewife and the Class Struggle

The brunt of a strike, after all, falls less on the worker, in spite of his suffering, police clubbing and gangster blows, than on the housewife, who has to face the empty larder and hungry children's eyes. This has been the reason why the working-class of the sure weapons used by the Soviet State to develop the class consciousness of the women under Lenin's slogan that "every cook shall learn to administer the state."

Our comrades have looked slightly at work among the housewives. It has taken a Passaic to convince some of them of the need for that work. And yet the battle is only half won, even when the workers in industry have been won, for there is a big army left at home that may prove reactionary when divided, but a mighty revolutionary force when organized and drawn into the class struggle.

## British Strike Hits U. S. Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, May 19.—(FP)—Acknowledgement that during "eight days of the British general strike the import trade in cotton virtually ceased, and that American trade with Britain was injured in that degree, is made in a report issued by the United States department of agriculture. Other American exports to the United Kingdom did not suffer quite so much, but unloading of goods in British ports from May 4 to 12 was virtually stopped.

Cotton exports from the United States to Great Britain, for the year ending June 30, 1925, amounted to \$284,751,000, which was about half of all American agricultural exports to that country. The department says that the effect of the strike will probably be to reduce British imports of American cotton, since less manufactured goods can be exported from Britain.

SEND IN A SUB!  
On to Moscow!

## LABOR DEFENSE BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO THIS WEEK

Workers and sympathizers are invited to attend the following International Labor Defense branch meetings, of their language or in their neighborhood.

Irving Park Br. English  
THURSDAY, May 20, at 8 p. m.  
Irving Park Branch (English), 4021 N. Drake Ave.

Lithuanian North Side.  
THURSDAY, May 20, at 8 p. m.  
Lithuanian Branch No. 3 (North Side) at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave.

North Side English  
FRIDAY, May 21, at 8 p. m. North Side (English) Branch at Belden Hall, Belden & Lincoln Ave.

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